

4121; Mr. Marshall, Dunstable, 3421; and Mr. Merry, Leighton, 3211: the latter was accepted. Brown's patent lightning conductor is to be used, and will cost, including fixing and protecting, about 45l. The pews of bells, eight in number, are to be thoroughly restored by Messrs. C. and J. Meers, of London, and will cost about 70l. The chimneys, too, it is said, are to be put in order, and some repairs done to the interior of the church, which are not included in the contract; so that altogether the outlay will be upwards of 600l. Not more than about two-thirds of the amount are yet collected by the churchwardens.

Crockerne.—The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new church took place on Tuesday last. The building is to be erected in South-street, near the Wesleyan Chapel. It will be in the Perpendicular style of architecture, from a design of Mr. J. M. Allen, of this town. Its erection has for some time been in contemplation, owing to the increasing demand for accommodation in the present building. The contract for the new erection amounts to 1,517l. Messrs. Chick and Son are the builders. The site cost 300l. Mr. T. Hoskins, of Hazelbury, laid the stone, under which was placed a document in which posterity were informed of the names and offices of some score of people, from the bishop down to the curate, and from the churchwardens down to "John March, sexton;" but neither architect nor builder, far less either mason or hodman, were deemed worthy of a place in these elaborate bills of immortality.

Torquay.—On Tuesday, in last week, the foundation-stone of the new chancel of the parish church of St. Mary Church, South Devon, was laid by Sir John Patteson. Amongst the contributors to this work are the Bishop of Exeter and Dr. Pusey, the Marchioness of Bath, the Countesses Somers and Kilmorey, Ladies Mary Arnold and Caroline Courtenay, Lords Lyttleton and Forbes, Mr. Justice Coleridge, and many other well-known names, together with an anonymous donor of 1,000l. Immediately after the ceremony a substantial dinner was provided for 100 widows and aged poor, on the vicarage lawn; and in the evening a supper was given to the workmen employed in the building.

Sheffield.—On Thursday, in last week, the corner stone of the Brightside district church was laid by the Rev. Canon Blackburn. The ceremonial was to have been performed by Earl Fitzwilliam. The fabric will be in the Early Decorated style of architecture, and will consist of nave, chancel, and south aisle, with a small tower and spire at the western end, forming the porch. It will accommodate 326 adults and 114 children. Placed on an elevated site, adjoining the Baggaley-road, and within a short distance of the Sheffield and Rotherham Railway, the building will form a conspicuous object in the landscape. The site for the church, schools, and parsonage-house has been given by Earl Fitzwilliam, who has, in addition, contributed 50l. towards the building fund. The church is estimated to cost about 1,200l. the whole of which is subscribed, except about 300l. Considerable aid has been afforded by the working classes of the district. The architects are Messrs. Flockton and Son, of Sheffield; and the builders, Messrs. Gregory and Turner, also of Sheffield.

Liverpool.—On Tuesday week, the foundation-stone of a new school attached to the Hebrew Church was laid at Hope-place. The contractors are Messrs. Johnson and Robinson, and the funds necessary for its completion were all subscribed prior to its commencement. The building, according to the local Times, will be in the Tudor style of architecture, two stories high, and faced with patent bricks and Caen stone quoins. Fronting to Hope-place, it will extend 66 feet, and to Pilgrim-street, 70 feet, and will contain two school-rooms (capable of accommodating 350 pupils, boys and girls), each 24 by 28 feet; a large hall, 64 feet by 24 feet, suitable for festivals and public meetings of the body; apartments for the keeper of the schools, committee-rooms, and other offices.—The Music-hall, in Bold-street, was recently raised to the ground. The hall, however, is to be restored,

and the basement of the building will consist of two large shops, both facing to Bold-street, and one of them showing, laterally to Concert-street, six large, arched, plate-glass windows. One of these shops, according to the Journal, has already been taken by a paper-hanger. The entrance to the new hall will be in Bold-street, between the two shops; and the room will be considerably heightened. There will be a small gallery, and it is intended to have a stage and proscenium. It is also designed to construct a long room in the roof, to be used for refreshment and retiring purposes.

Manchester.—A correspondent of the Courier having suggested the formation of a "Crystal Palace" at Manchester, a preliminary announcement has been issued, of a proposition to establish a company, by means of shares, for erecting a crystal palace in an eligible situation (10 acres of land are required) in the neighbourhood, "for the purpose of affording to the large and intelligent population of the surrounding districts all the advantages derivable from such an institution, with its various means of recreation and instruction. It is proposed to make the institution worthy of the views with which the great Crystal Palace was originally designed."

Gileland.—The Gileland Spa Chapel was opened for divine service on Sunday last. The chapel is of white stone, in the Early English style, designed by Mr. James Stewart, architect, Carlisle, and executed by Mr. Thomas Robson, builder. The interior is open to the roof, and fitted up with sittings for 120 persons, the whole being free. The pulpit and font are in the white stone of the Kingwater quarries. Around the chapel is inclosed a plot of ground for burial. It is almost surrounded, says the *Carlisle Journal*, by one of those deep wooded gills, with which the district so much abounds. The parish church at Lanercost is distant several miles.

Glasgow.—A chapel is in the course of erection in Parliamentary-street, opposite the Town's Hospital, for the accommodation of the "Irvingites," or "Catholic Apostolic" sect. The church, which is now fast approaching to completion, will be, in many respects, one of the most striking in the city, in point of architectural interest, having much more of the Episcopal than the Presbyterian in its outline. It comprises a nave, north and south aisles, chancel, and apse. The length within walls is 124 feet, divided into seven bays; and it is consequently said to be the longest ecclesiastical building in Glasgow, with the exception of the Cathedral. The width is 45 feet, height of aisles 30 feet, and of nave 52 feet. The style is Early English.

THE METROPOLITAN MARKETS QUESTION.

THE first report of the committee appointed by owners and occupiers of property in Camden Town to conduct the opposition to the intended establishment of the metropolitan market in Copenhagen-fields, has been published; and it appears from this document that the matter rests in the meantime at that point where the committee formally appealed to the City corporation, having failed in their application to Mr. Secretary Walpole, on the ground that he feared he was morally bound to allow the corporation to set down the cattle-market nuisance in Copenhagen-fields, having, in fact, already agreed to it.

Is the Home Secretary under no moral obligations to the public? Why is he morally bound down to corporation abuses alone, if sheer neglect of his moral obligations to the public led to the moral error of agreeing to such a public nuisance? Is not such a moral error much more easily retractable in reality than a transaction involving moral corruption would have been?

The corporation, on the Camden-town committee's appeal, referred the matter to the markets' committee, but hitherto nothing farther is reported, except that notice of the first meeting of the latter will be given to the former.

In their memorial to the corporation the Camden-town committee point attention to

the fact, that should the corporation persist, they will have to submit to very stringent by-laws, which must be approved by the Home Secretary; but is it possible that the Camden-town committee can lean on that brittle reed after what has occurred? The public interests have already been betrayed in the much greater matter of the re-establishment of the nuisance itself, nearly as much in the midst of the population as it was, and notwithstanding the public battle that was deliberately fought to get rid of it: the disgusting object, though compelled to "move on," has plumped down again in the midst of the streets immediately the policeman's eye was for a moment off it. By-laws, they may depend on it, will not operate in terror on such a subject. We have more faith in the force of a full representation of the extent and intensity of the proposed nuisance made to the corporation or the market committee themselves. We cannot believe that these gentlemen will persist in the face of such a representation, in re-establishing the market on the site in question. One very strong objection to it, even apart from its public demerits, is the fact that there is not a sufficient supply of water for such an establishment, there being already a very restricted supply, chiefly from the ponds at Highgate and Hampstead. The populous and settled character of the district, however, constitutes the main objection to a nuisance which has already been found intolerable in any such district.

THE QUEEN'S ASSURANCE AND COMMERCIAL CHAMBERS, LONDON.

As we have given illustrations of some of the ancient houses in the city, it may be desirable to let our distant readers know the sort of edifices that are now being erected there; so here they have a view of a substantial stone-faced structure, which is in course of erection in King-street, Cheapside, at the corner of Gresham-street: the frontage in the latter is 56 feet 4 inches, and in King-street, 52 feet 9 inches. It is erected by private means, for establishing an insurance office and commercial chambers, and shows that considerable liberality of outlay on architectural decoration is regarded as a good investment. The cost will probably be nearly 5,000l. The stone used is Portland. Mr. Sancton Wood is the architect, and Mr. Jay is the contractor.

THE VALUE OF PRECISION IN DESCRIPTION.—The editor of the *Leader* quotes a story which may serve to elucidate this:—The mayor of Falaise having one night run foul of a citizen of the good town of Falaise (in those days there was neither gas nor oil-lamp), the mayor gave orders next morning that no citizen should go out at night without a lantern. The following night, the mayor, going his rounds, ran again against the same citizen. "You haven't read the ordonnance, you stupid fellow," said the mayor, in a passion. "Yes, I have," said the Norman, "and here's my lantern." ("Mais si; à preuve que voilà ma lanterne.") "But there's nothing in it," rejoined the mayor. "The ordonnance said nothing about that," replied the scrupulous citizen. The next day appeared a new ordonnance, enjoining the citizens to put candles in their lanterns. At nightfall, the mayor, anxious to see whether his orders were obeyed, went his rounds again, and once more ran foul of the luckless bourgeois. "I have you this time," said the mayor, in a fury: "you have no lantern." "Excuse me, here it is." "But no candle in it." "Où? que ai?" ("Oh! but I have"), "and here it is." And out of the lantern he pulled a candle—unlighted. "But it isn't lighted," resumed the exasperated mayor. "You said nothing about lighting the candle," quickly rejoined the bourgeois. So another ordonnance had to be issued, enjoining the citizens to light the candles in their lanterns.